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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10. PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report

Of the Medical Officer of Health,

For the year 1929.

BY

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE,

M.A., M.B., B.CHR., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

—
INCLUDING THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector,

BY

EDWARD PARKER, M.S.I.A.

THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE,
10 Parks Road, Oxford.

W. H. LEE & SONS,
STOCKWELL GATE, MANSFIELD.

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR A. WILCOX.

COUNCILLOR BANNER

„ BROWN.
„ CARTER.
„ DAVIS.
„ MRS. EATHER.

COUNCILLOR HAGUE

„ MRS. HOBSON.
„ HUBBARD.
„ HUDSON
„ MALLATRATT.

COUNCILLOR PRESTON.

„ SWABY.
„ TAYLOR.
„ J. WILCOX.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. A. EATHER

MRS. BLOOR.

„ CARRINGTON.
„ W. H. CARTER.
„ F. N. ELLIS.
„ H. B. TAYLOR.
„ WILCOX (Senior.)

AND THE WHOLE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.



Public Health Offices,

Park Road,

Mansfield Woodhouse.

March, 1930.

**To the Chairman and Members
of the
Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my second Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for your District.

The Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate are both higher than in 1929, chiefly due, I believe, to the very severe weather experienced during the first half of the year.

As far as Infectious Diseases are concerned, Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox have been more prevalent and one case of Small Pox occurred in your District during the year but, fortunately, no secondary cases arose.

Work under your Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme has continued to increase and the Dental and Ultra-Violet Light Clinics have been in full working order throughout the year. The increased attendance at the Mansfield Woodhouse Infant Centre has been especially gratifying.

The passage into Law of the Local Government Act, 1929, will possibly bring about manifold changes in the constitution of your District, and whether for better or worse, time alone will prove. Its immediate effect would appear to be to stimulate Local Authorities to still greater efficiency in their Public Health and Sanitary duties.

I desire to record my appreciation of the devoted service of the Staff of the Public Health Department in the cause of Public Health.

My thanks are again due to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, and to the Clerk and other Officers of the Council, for their co-operation and help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant.

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE.



MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1929.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area of water)		4,834
Population (Census 1921)	13,477	
Population (estimated 1929) taken from Registrar-General's Returns	14,610	
No. of Inhabited Houses (1921)	2,486	
No. of Families or separate Occupiers (1921)	2,688	
Rateable Value	£59,562	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£205	

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	265	127	138
Illegitimate	15	7	8

Birth Rate 19.16 per 1,000 population.

Deaths	160	87	73
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Death Rate 10.95 per 1,000 population.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :—

From Sepsis	1
From other causes	0

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate, 109.4. Illegitimate, 66.6 Total, 107.

Some important comparative figures :—

Cause of Death.	Total Deaths		Total Deaths
	1929.	1928.	
Measles (all ages)	1	6	
Whooping Cough (all ages)	2	0	
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	5	
Influenza (all ages)	13	2	
Bronchitis and Pneumonia (all ages)	37	20	
Phthisis (all ages)	5	11	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	6	12	
Cancer	11	17	

Table A at the end of the Report gives a classification of deaths, Tables B and E show Ward analyses of Infant Deaths and Notifiable Diseases respectively, Table C compares Vital Statistics with those of last year, and Table D gives comparative Vital Statistics and an analysis of mortality.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants. and the Influence of any particular Occupation on Public Health.

The Urban District is pleasantly situated, adjoining the Borough of Mansfield, and covers a total area of nearly 5000 acres.

Although the chief industry of the district is Coal Mining, with some 50% of the workers engaged in that occupation, there is much agricultural land on the outskirts of the district. The occupations of the inhabitants are governed by these conditions, and besides mining, include agriculture, commercial and financial, building trades, textile, transport and metal workers.

The altitude of the district varies from about 250 to 500 feet above sea level, and the climate is bracing and healthy, with no undue atmospheric pollution.

No excessive incidence of or mortality from Tuberculosis or other disease has been noticed amongst any particular section of the community.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimates the population at the middle of 1929 at 14,610.

This is only 1,133 above the population at the 1921 census, and since more than 500 houses have been built since that date and a negligible number of old houses rendered uninhabitable and a few converted into business premises, one can only conclude that the Registrar's estimate is too low.

The estimated number of inhabited houses in the district at the end of the year 1929 was 3,136, and taking the average number of persons per house as 5, this would bring the estimated population well over 15,000.

If, as I believe, the population is under estimated, then the rates which are based on the population figures are overstated. The Registrar General's estimate, however, is the official one and must therefore be used as the basis of the various mortality rates.

BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE.

The Birth Rate (19·16) and the Death Rate (10·95) compare favourably with those for England and Wales (16·3 and 13·4) respectively. The Birth Rate for the district is lower than that for 1928 (22·3) and except for 1926 the lowest ever recorded in the district. The Death Rate shows an increase (9·9 in 1928) chiefly attributable to the greater mortality from respiratory diseases such as bronchitis, pneumonia, whooping cough and influenza.

Diseases of the respiratory system, excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis, accounted for 34% of the total deaths from all causes as against only 15·4% in 1928.

The severe climatic conditions experienced during the early part of last year accounts for this great increase, although as in most industrial areas the group of diseases affecting the respiratory tract usually heads the bill of mortality.

It is satisfactory to be able to record a reduction in the mortality both from Cancer (0·75 per 1000 population) with only 11 deaths as against 17 in 1928, and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (0·34 per 1000 population) with 5 deaths as against 11 in 1928.

The following table shows the number of total and infant deaths and the number of deaths from Tuberculosis and Cancer during the last decade : -

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.		Total Deaths.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Deaths from Cancer.
1920	42	147	11
1921	32	120	8
1922	36	141	14
1923	34	144	14
1924	49	152	9
1925	26	141	14
1926	16	127	13
1927	27	127	11
1928	31	142	12
1929	30	160	6

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

Under this term are grouped the deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, viz.:—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Enteric Fever and Smallpox. This rate is greatly influenced by the prevalence or otherwise of

Measles, Whooping Cough and Infantile Diarrhoea, which are the diseases responsible for the largest number of deaths grouped under this heading. The rate for 1929 was 0·35 per 1000 as against 0·84 in 1928 and 0·35 in 1927.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Thirty children died during the year before reaching the age of 12 months as against 31 in 1928, but as the number of births was fewer in 1929 the infant mortality rate was 107 which compares unfavourably with that for 1928.

I consider that the severe weather experienced early in the year is the chief cause of the higher rate which follows a marked increase in deaths under 1 year from diseases of the respiratory system, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc. Infants are very sensitive to climatic conditions and highly susceptible to lung complaints. In 1928 these diseases accounted for only 4, or 13% of the total infant deaths; whereas in 1929 the deaths from respiratory diseases amongst infants amounted to 13, or 43% of the total deaths.

Prematurity gave rise to 8 deaths during the year but its cause is a matter which depends as much on the expectant mother as on the Doctor or Midwife who attends the confinement.

Infantile Diarrhoea was the cause of only one death as against 5 in 1928.

A study of the following table will show that on the whole the Infant Mortality Rate as well as the Birth Rate in Mansfield Woodhouse has been greatly reduced within recent years :—

Year.			Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1897	...	...	36·	21.	239·
...
1914	...	...	38·	13·6	154·7
1915	...	...	32·4	14·2	144·
1916	...	...	28·9	11·9	132·
1917	...	...	25·8	11·8	116·1
1918	...	...	26·3	18·2	114·
1919	...	...	25.	10·2	95·6
1920	...	...	31·8	10·7	96·
1921	...	...	29·4	8·7	78·6
1922	...	...	26.	10·1	96·5
1923	...	...	25·5	10·2	94·4
1924	...	...	25·13	10·5	135·7
1925	...	...	21·4	11·1	83·6
1926	...	...	18·76	8·8	87·9
1927	...	...	21·2	8·9	89·
1928	...	...	22·33	9·94	97·17
1929	...	...	19·16	10·95	107·

In 1897 the Infant Mortality rate for this District was 239, and thus out of every 1,000 babies then born, 239 would die in their first year of life, now only 107 would die. Thus, had there been no improvement the deaths of infants during 1929 instead of numbering 30 would have numbered 67, which means a saving of 37 infant lives; and it has been computed that the value to the State of an average life is round about £200.

To a very large extent this is due to the work done for infant welfare by the Infant Centres, but at the same time it must be remembered that the work done in the improvement of the general sanitation of the District has rendered the direct personal work of the Centres much more effective.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

*Medical Officer of Health :

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H.

The above Officer gives the remainder of his time as assistant Medical Officer under the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Dental Surgeon :

RICHARDSON STILLEY, L.D.S., R.C.S.E. (part time).

*Sanitary Inspector :

EDWARD PARKER, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (Cert. Meat and Food Inspector.)

This Officer carries out duties under the Housing Consolidated Regulations.

Health Visitor :

Miss M. E. BROWN, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Clerk :

PHILIP RYDER.

Disinfector :

F. THOMPSON (part time).

*Contribution to salary is made under Exchequer Grants.

The Medical Officer of Health is an Assistant School Medical Officer under the County Council and is also Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer to the Urban District Council, the latter being the Authority under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act.

This is the first combined appointment in the County and was first instituted in April, 1927. The system has much to recommend it from the point of view of obtaining the most efficient and economical public health services.

Administrative are combined with Clinical duties and the services of a Medical Officer specialising in Public Health work are utilised to the best advantage. The difficulties experienced in obtaining the maximum amount of service from an official engaged in either administrative or clinical work alone are avoided. There is also great benefit derived from the continuity of medical supervision from infancy to school leaving age.

The Medical Officer himself profits from the wider experience and the greater responsibility that he gains from the district appointment and this, together with the good knowledge of County administration that he obtains, should be of distinct advantage to him in applying for a higher position.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council :—

A. (1) **Fever.** None.

Attention is drawn elsewhere in this report to the very great need for further hospital accommodation for cases of infectious diseases occurring in the district. In practice, most of the cases are isolated at home although the arrangement between your Council and the Mansfield Borough Council, under which cases of Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever are admitted at a charge of 4 guineas per week has been continued.

Three cases of Infectious Diseases where isolation was necessary were admitted during 1929 at a total cost of £96 6s. 0d.

(2) **Smallpox.**

Arrangements continue with two other Authorities for the

isolation and treatment of cases of Smallpox, namely:—

- (a) With the Nottingham Corporation at 4 guineas per week plus an ambulance charge of 30/- per case and 5/- for each additional case.
- (b) With the North Derbyshire Hospital Board at 4 guineas per week and a medical fee of 2 guineas per case but no ambulance charge.

One case of Smallpox was admitted to the Nottingham Smallpox Hospital at a cost of £18 9s. 0d.

B. (1) **Tuberculosis.**

Cases are treated at the Ransom Sanatorium, Mansfield. This institution is provided by the County Council and is about three miles in a direct line from Mansfield Woodhouse. There is accommodation for 130 patients, 50 males, 40 females, and 40 children, 20 of the latter beds being for Pulmonary cases and 20 for Non-Pulmonary. The Medical Superintendent has kindly stated that during 1929, 22 Pulmonary cases from the Urban District were under treatment.

(2) **Maternity.**

Arrangements continue with the Mansfield and District Hospital under which approved complicated Maternity Cases are admitted at a fee of 2 guineas per week with 2 guineas medical fee. During 1929, six approved cases were admitted at a cost of £47 11s. 0d. A retaining fee of 5 guineas per year is paid to cover one bed.

(3) **Children.**

Cases are referred to the Children's Hospital, Nottingham, either for out or in-patient treatment. Most of the operations

for the removal of tonsils and adenoids in school children from the district (under the County Council Scheme) are done at this Hospital.

Advantage has also been taken of the Carburton Home for infants and children provided by Her Grace the Duchess of Portland.

(4) Other Hospitals.

- (a) Mansfield and District Hospital which has 130 beds.
- (b) Mansfield Union Hospital, which has a total of 164 beds, 87 for males and 77 for females.
- (c) The Mansfield and District Miners' Welfare Convalescent Home at Berry Hill, Mansfield, receives miners who contribute and who reside in the Urban District. Their wives and children are also eligible for admission. There is accommodation for 50 patients, 20 male, 20 female and 10 children. The Secretary states that during 1929 106 persons from the Urban District were admitted for varying periods between three and six weeks.
- (d & e) The Nottingham General Hospital, and Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital are available for out and in-patient treatment.
- (f) In August last, the Orthopaedic Guild opened a country hospital at Harlow Wood, four miles from Mansfield Woodhouse.

None of the above Hospitals are supported directly by your Council, but they form an important provision of Health Services for the area.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children, apart from that made for such cases at the Mansfield Poor Law Infirmary.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infectious Cases.

These are removed by the Mansfield Corporation Motor Ambulance when hospital treatment is necessary.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.

An ambulance is provided by the Mansfield Branch of the British Red Cross Society to which your Council subscribes £30 per annum. Frequent use was made of the ambulance during 1929.

Local Colliery Companies provide ambulances for their accident cases.

A hand ambulance is kept at the Council Yard and is available when necessary.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(A) General.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE.

The Mansfield, Mansfield Woodhouse and District Nursing Association is a voluntary association to which your Council makes an annual grant of £10. It provides the full-time services of a fully qualified resident nurse for the Mansfield Woodhouse portion of the district. Medical and Surgical cases are attended and Midwifery cases 12 days after confinement.

FOREST TOWN.

The Forest Town Nursing Association is a voluntary body largely financed by his Grace the Duke of Portland and the Bolsover Colliery Company. It provides the whole time services of a trained resident nurse who attends Medical, Surgical and midwifery cases after 12 days.

(B) Infectious Disease.

There is no special provision, but should occasion arise the Mansfield and Mansfield Woodhouse District Nursing Association would provide an extra nurse for this purpose.

Measles and Whooping Cough are not notifiable in the district, but your Health Visitor in the course of her work constantly supervises the home nursing of infants with these diseases.

Midwives.

Three midwives reside and regularly practice in the district, two in Mansfield Woodhouse and one at Forest Town. Two are certificated and none are subsidized by your Council. They attend the vast majority of confinements, but a few are attended by midwives resident in Mansfield.

Chemical Work.

Any necessary chemical analyses are carried out by the Clinical Research Association.

CLINICS & INFANT WELFARE CENTRES SERVING THE DISTRICT.

Nature	Day and Time	Situation	Accommodation	By whom Provided	Medical Officer in charge
Maternity and Child Welfare	Monday 3	Forest Town	4 rooms	Urban District Council	Dr. C. Dunscombe
	Tuesday 2	Mansfield	4 rooms		
	Thursday 2	Woodhouse	4 rooms		
Dental	Wednesday 2	Mansfield Woodhouse	4 rooms	U.D.C.	Mr. R. Stilley
Ante Natal	Monday 9 & 2 Tuesday 9	Mansfield Woodhouse	4 rooms	U.D.C.	Dr. C. Dunscombe
Ultra-Violet Light	Monday and Thurs 9-30 a.m.	Sherwood Colliery	2 rooms	U.D.C.	Dr. C. Dunscombe
Orthopaedic	Friday 11-0	Mansfield Hospital	—	Mansfield and District Orthopaedic Guild, subsidized by U.D.C.	Mr. S. A. S. Malkin
School Clinic	Tuesday 9-30 Friday 9-30	Mansfield Woodhouse	1 room	Notts. County Council	Dr. C. Dunscombe
Eye Clinic	Friday 1 30	Mans. Woodhouse & other Centres	—	Notts. County Council	Dr. C. Dunscombe
Venereal Disease	Saturday 9-45 Tues. 10 and 2 Wed & Thurs. 6	Mansfield Hospital	—	Notts. County Council	Dr. N. C. Tweedie
Tuberculosis	Monday 10 Monday 2 Thursday 10	Mansfield Hospital	—	Notts. County Council	Dr. G. G. Buchanan

There are no Day Nurseries.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(A) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A total of 5,821 attendances were made during the year by infants and children under 5 years of age at the three Infant Welfare Centres provided by the Urban District Council.

The Medical Officer of Health attends once a week at the Mansfield Woodhouse and Forest Town Centres respectively, and the Health Visitor at all three clinics. There is a Committee of Local Ladies who render valuable assistance.

A Dental Clinic is held once a week at the Mansfield Woodhouse Centre and provision is also made for Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Light Treatment, of which further details will be found elsewhere in this Report. Ante Natal clinics are also held at the Mansfield Woodhouse Centre with provision for the hospital treatment of Complicated Maternity cases.

(B) SCHOOL CLINICS.

A clinic for the treatment of minor ailments is held twice a week at the Public Health Offices, Mansfield Woodhouse, under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council, but with the Medical Officer of Health, who is also Assistant School Medical Officer, in charge. 4,852 attendances were made at the clinic during the year with an average attendance of 57 per session.

The Medical Officer of Health also conducts Eye Clinics and carries out the routine medical examination of school children at Mansfield Woodhouse and elsewhere in the County.

396 refractions were performed during the year and 3,080 medical examinations carried out, in addition to a large number of re-inspections.

The work is carried out under the direction of the Chief School Medical Officer of the Nottinghamshire County Council. Under this scheme children are examined at school at least three times during their school life ; "Entrants" during the year following their admission ; "Intermediates" when the child is between the ages of 8 and 9 years ; and "leavers" between the ages of 12 and 13 years. Many children are also examined as "Specials," at the request of parents, teachers, etc. Children with defects are referred to the various special clinics or their own doctors and kept under observation until the defect is remedied.

(C) TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS.

Both these clinics are staffed and maintained by the Nottinghamshire County Council and are held at the Mansfield and District Hospital.

Details of the work carried on appears in the report of the County Medical Officer.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Leaflets and pamphlets have been distributed during the year, many of them kindly and gratuitously supplied by the Health and Cleanliness Council. This method of teaching the elementary rules of hygiene through the agency of the Health Offices, Child Welfare Centres and School Clinics cannot fail to have a good effect, and our thanks are due to the Health and Cleanliness Council for their good work.

Another excellent method of spreading information on health matters is through the agency of the daily and weekly press. By this means, health matters from authoritative sources, can be brought to the notice of many who would never trouble to attend lectures or demonstrations.

The free distribution of a local edition of the magazine "Better Health," is adopted in some districts, and at some future date might possibly be undertaken in this area. This magazine, published monthly, is the official journal of the Central Council for Health Education of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, and the usual and easiest method to obtain a local edition is to arrange with the publishers to have a supply of, say, 2,000 copies every month. This they will do free, providing they have the advertising rights and can make it pay by obtaining sufficient advertisements. Two pages or so are inserted dealing with local health matters, lists of clinics, etc. Provided sufficient advertisements are obtained, all it costs a local authority is the cost of distribution which is very small as a rule, especially if done through Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Schools and Clinics.

Rat Week has been observed during the year, but owing to various circumstances, financial and other, it was not thought practicable to hold a local Health Week.

The constant activity of a modern Public Health Department in treating both the individual and his environment, should be of incomparable value in health education, as it is upon the attitude of the individual towards health matters that the success or otherwise of preventive medicine so largely depends.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

- 1890—The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act 1889.
- 1891—The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890.
- 1891—Parts I and III of the Public Health (Amendment) Act 1890.

1892—The Private Street Works Act 1892.

1899—The Public Health (Water) Act 1878, Sections 6-7 and 9,
by order of the Local Government Board.

1910—Public Health (Amendment) Act 1907, with the exception
of Section 26 of Part II, Section 43 of Part III, and
Sections 67 and 68 of Part IV.

1913—The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

1919—Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846-1899.

1921—Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907, Part VI.

1926—Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II, III, IV and V.

Byelaws are in force governing the following :—Tents, Vans,
Sheds and similar structures, Cemeteries, Nuisances, Slaughter-
houses, Pleasure Grounds, New Streets and Buildings.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Far reaching changes can be foretold in the whole system of Local Government throughout the County in view of the passage into law of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The main features of the Act are the abolition of the Boards of Guardians and the unification and consolidation of the Public Health Services.

One provision of the Act, which will eventually replace all part time Medical Officers of Health by officers who devote all their time to Public Health work, has already been anticipated in this district, when a combined appointment was made in April, 1927.

The Maternity and Child Welfare services will be affected in this district :-

- (1) By the abolition of the percentage grants for Maternity and Child Welfare Services and the substitution of block grants in their stead.

If this alteration to a block grant does what I believe it was intended to do, and puts public money where it is most needed, that is, in the necessitous areas and in areas where the number of children is largest, then there is no reason to anticipate that the Maternity and Child Welfare Services will go short, as public opinion in the district is sufficiently strong to see that these services are allowed to develop.

- (2) As from April 1st, 1930, the scope of Maternity and Child

Welfare Work is widened by Section 2 of the Act, which provides that Infant Life Protection Visitors and work concerning the supervision of boarded out children required by Part I of the Children Act, 1908, shall be regarded as functions under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act and will thus be discharged by your Infant Welfare Committee and not by the Guardians as heretofore.

The main object of Part I of the Children Act, is to secure that any child under 7 years of age, who is maintained "for reward," shall be notified to the Local Authority in order that it may be kept under supervision. The Authority must keep a Register of such cases and the Ministry of Health suggests that Health Visitors of Local Authorities should be appointed Infant Protection Visitors as they will already be visiting such children up to 5 years of age.

- (3) The County Council, as being the Authority in the district for elementary education, is empowered to make representation to the Ministry of Health to be made responsible for the Maternity and Child Welfare Act in the district. I consider that there is no immediate possibility of this being done, so long as efficiency is maintained in the local Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water to the Urban District is constant, sufficient and satisfactory, and is obtained in bulk, through meters, from the mains of the Mansfield Corporation. The sources of the supply are deep wells at Rainworth and Clipstone sunk into the Bunter Beds of the Trias.

The existing Agreement between the Mansfield Corporation and yourselves for a supply of water to the Urban District terminates on the 25th March, 1932, and a further provisional Agreement has been reached between the two Authorities for a continuance of that supply for a further 25 years beyond that date.

During the year 1929 the total consumption of water per head per day for all purposes was 18.9 gallons and for domestic purposes 15.7 gallons.

300 yards of 4" c.i. water main and 250 yards of 3" c.i. water main have been laid during the year.

There are only eleven houses in the district which are unprovided with the public water supply. Nine of these derive their supply from wells and two from springs.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river Meden forms the northern boundary of the district, but before entering, it receives the effluent from the Pleasley Hill Sewage Works. The sink drains of about 30 houses at Pleasley Vale are connected to cesspools which have overflows into this river.

An un-named brook flowing through Park Hall Grounds receives surface water from the old High Street and Station Street culvert, and, below the Pumping Station, the storm water overflow from the Mansfield Woodhouse portion of the district.

The Flood Dyke stores the effluent from the Bath Lane Sewage Disposal Works of the Mansfield Corporation and also that from Mansfield Woodhouse after being treated by surface irrigation.

A tributary of the river Meden has been polluted by the waste from a manufactory, and although a purification plant is provided, the treatment is inadequate owing to the exceptionally strong character of the waste. Attempts have been made during the year to supplant the purification plant by the distribution of the tank effluent over an area of land.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Forest Town.

The combined Joint Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme for the Parishes of Clipstone and Edwinstowe in the area of the Southwell Rural District Council, the Forest Town portion of your Urban District and part of the Borough of Mansfield is well in hand and will, it is anticipated, be completed and put into operation within the next few months. On completion of this Scheme, it is intended to discontinue the use of the Forest Town Sewage Pumping Station and the Sewage Works connected therewith.

As a result of the progress in connection with the above, it has now been possible to consider the effective draining and seweraging of a further developed area (114 acres) in Forest Town now drained into cesspools and which it was impossible to drain

into the existing works. Consequently a Scheme was prepared and submitted in October last to the Ministry of Health and the Unemployment Grants Committee comprising the laying down of 2974 yards of 9" sewers and appurtenant works in Clipstone Road, Stanley Road, Poplar Grove and Lime Grove, to ultimately discharge into the intercepting sewer laid down as part of the Joint Scheme ; and sanction to the Scheme as an Unemployment Relief Scheme was received in December last and the work commenced on December 30th. On completion the whole of the houses in this area will be connected to these sewers, and provision is being made for this as the work proceeds.

Mansfield Woodhouse.

The following works of sewerage have been undertaken and completed, as Unemployment Relief Schemes, during the year :- 730 yards of 18" diam. sewer and appurtenant works from Albert Square to Sewage Pumping Station. (Scheme F. 185) ; 223 yards 9" diam. sewer and appurtenant works from junction of Leeming Lane and Warsop Road to Outfall Sewer (Scheme W. 36) ; 130 yards 15" surface water sewer (in lieu of old stone culvert) Station Street, from Station Hill to Spring Hill. (Scheme W.38)

In addition, 193 yards of 9" sewer have been laid along Peafield Lane from its junction with Leeming Lane, to cope with building development.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following pail closet conversions were carried out during the year 1929 :—

Situation.	No. of Houses	No. of Pail Closets Converted to WCs
Nos. 26 to 84 Thoresby Road (even numbers inclusive)	30	30
Nos. 2 to 28 Manvers Street (even numbers inclusive)	16	16
Nos. 17-19 Manvers Street		
Nos. 1 to 13 Cavendish Street (odd numbers inclusive)	18	18
Nos. 2 to 22 Cavendish Street (even numbers inclusive)		
Nos. 63-64 Leeming Lane	2	2
No. 28 Warsop Road	1	1
No. 2 Portland Street	1	1
Nos. 69 to 75 Sherwood Street	4	4
Nos. 69-70 Station Street	2	2
Lime Grove, Forest Town (bungallow)	1	1
Total	75	75

OTHER CLOSET ALTERATIONS.

1 Privy converted to 1 w.c. at No. 12 Albert Street.

2 Privies abolished at Mount Pleasant and 4 new Pail Closets erected in lieu thereof.

1 Privy converted to 1 Pail Closet to No 2 Rose Lane.

1 Privy abolished at No. 48 Warsop Road.

5 additional w.cs. were provided to existing houses,
viz.:—28-29 Park Road 2, Royal Hotel 1, 40 Station Street 1,
7 High Street 1.

CLOSET CONVERSIONS CARRIED OUT DURING
RECENT YEARS

Year	Privies converted to W.Cs.	Pail Closets converted to W.Cs.	New W.Cs. Built (additional)
1925	1	337	2
1926	113	4	13
1927	100	1	5
1928	34	2	2
1929	1	75	5
Total	249	419	27

FUTURE CONVERSIONS.

It was stated in the Annual Report for 1928 that practically all the privies capable of being converted to W.Cs., had been dealt with.

During the year 1929, a new sewer was laid along Ley Lane. This has made it possible to convert 5 privies in that locality to W.Cs., also to convert certain pail closets in Albert Street.

The work of pail closet conversion is carried out by the Council, by contract, after making arrangements with the owners, who in every case have contributed one third of the cost of such conversions.

In December, 1929, tenders were accepted for the conversion of a further 89 pail closets. When these are completed there will be very few pail closets left that can be converted at the present time.

The majority of the remaining pails are situated in outlying portions of the District.

ASHPIT ALTERATIONS.

Wet ashpits abolished	...	...	4
Dry Ashpits abolished	...	...	13
Ashbins provided in lieu of above	...	...	36

DRAINAGE WORK, ETC.

Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	19
Trapped gullies fixed	...	...	26
Urinals abolished	...	...	1
New Urinals constructed	...	...	1

Estimated number of Houses and Sanitary Conveniences in the District at the end of the Year 1929.

	Mansfield Woodhouse		Forest Town	Total
	North Ward	West Ward	East Ward	
Inhabited houses ..	1229	1366	541	3136
Water closets ...	1162	1363	579	3104
Pail closets ...	101	153	7	261
Privies ...	15	4	11	30
Privy ashpits ..	11	4	7	22
Dry ashpits ...	147	84	3	234
Ashbins ...	850	1136	522	2508
Cesspools ...	24	17	90	131

CESSPOOLS.

The slight increase in cesspools is not a good feature, but this is due to the erection of new houses in outlying parts of the district, where at present there are no available sewers.

New sewers are being provided at Forest Town and it is expected that most of the cesspools in that locality will soon be abolished.

SCAVENGING.

The collection and disposal of house refuse is carried out by direct labour under the control of the Council's Surveyor.

The Sanitary Inspector gives general supervision and keeps a record of the work done.

STAFF EMPLOYED IN COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

1 Foreman, 2 Motor Drivers, 2 Horse Drivers, 6 Labourers are employed in collection and 1 Labourer is employed in keeping the refuse tip in order.

TRANSPORT.

One 25cwt. Chevrolet motor tipping lorry.

One ton Ford motor tipping lorry.

Two horses and carts.

No change was made in the regular staff or transport during the year, but additional help was employed for a short period during the winter months.

COLLECTION.

All ashbins are emptied once a week and in one particular street, twice a week. Fixed ashpits are cleansed once a month, and in a few cases at shorter intervals. Pail closets are emptied twice a week.

The following table shows the number of loads of house refuse removed during the year 1929 and a further table gives a comparison with the previous 5 years.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL (No. of Loads),

Year ended 31st December, 1929.

Method	Dry Ashpit Refuse	Wet Ashpit Refuse	Pail Closet Refuse	Total No of Loads Removed
Team Labour ...	3083	72	341	3496
Mechanical Labour ...	6779	—	—	6779
Totals ...	9862	72	341	10275

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL. (No. of Loads.)

Comparison with previous years.

Year	Total No. of Houses	Dry Ashpit and Bin Refuse	Wet Ashpit Refuse	Pail Closet Refuse	Total No of Loads Removed	Loads per House
1924	2712	7649	970	1060	9679	3.5
1925	2797	8434	881	488	9803	3.5
1926	2864	8385	590	360	9335	3.2
1927	3011	9266	443	364	10073	3.3
1928	3071	9762	164	364	10290	3.3
1929	3136	9862	72	341	10275	3.2

There has been a considerable reduction in privy and pail closet refuse from the year 1924, due to closet conversions during that period, and there will be a further reduction in pail closet refuse in 1930 owing to other conversions in hand.

During the year 1929 there was a decrease of 115 loads of wet ashpit and pail closet refuse, and an increase of 100 loads of dry house refuse. The total number of loads collected in 1929 was 10275 or 15 loads less than the previous year.

63 new houses were built during the year and the number of ashbins increased by 99. Taking into account the long distances which ashbins have to be carried from new houses to the collecting vehicles, it will be seen that the saving effected in scavenging by the conversion of pail closets has been compensated for by additional scavenging work at new houses.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF LOADS.

The Council do not possess a weighing machine and it is not reasonably practicable to systematically weigh the loads of house refuse. A few loads of dry refuse from each vehicle have been weighed and the following figures give the average weight per load for each type of vehicle.

Horse and Cart loads	1 ton 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.
Chevrolet Lorry	1 ton 7cwts.
Ford Ton Lorry	1 ton 2cwts.

This proves the well known fact that the weight of house refuse in a coal mining district is exceptionally heavy.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

All dry refuse is disposed of at the Candlemas Cliff Tip. The site is very suitable and the tip has been well kept and was entirely free from complaint. A labourer is constantly employed in keeping the tip in order. The land used for the refuse tip is held on lease from the Welbeck Estates Co. Ltd. This lease was renewed from the 25th March, 1929, for a further period of ten years.

Pail and privy refuse, which is diminishing in quantity, is disposed of on agricultural land.

The Council do not undertake the emptying of cesspools.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Mansfield Woodhouse
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the records of Sanitary Inspections of the District and of Sanitary Improvements or defects remedied during the year 1929.

Steady progress has been made, particularly with regard to the conversions of 75 pail closets to W. C's., and 89 further conversion were arranged for at the end of the year. The milk and food supplies have received close attention.

The District continues to grow and the work correspondingly.

At this time, when important changes in local government areas are contemplated, I beg to submit a few figures showing some of the changes that have taken place in your District since my appointment in 1911.

				Year 1911.	Year 1929.
Population	...	...	...	11244	14610
Number of Houses	...	...	...	2210	3136
Birth Rate per 1000 population			...	36.5	19.16
General Death Rate per 1000 population				17	10.95
Infantile Death Rate			...	204	107
Privies	...	...	...	628	30
Pail Closets	...	...	...	658	261
Ashbins	...	...	...	1042	2508
Water Closets	...	...	...	901	3104

These statistics indicate great improvement in the public health and sanitary condition of the district, and that the Council has been progressive in these matters.

I again desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health and other Officials for their co-operation and help in the discharge of my duties.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD PARKER,

Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Inspections of District During the Year 1929.

Appointments kept	...	...	179
Written complaints received	...	...	11
NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE.			
Visits to Infectious Disease	...	...	102
,, Infectious Disease by M.O.H.	...	...	73
,, Works in progress	...	...	242
,, Nuisances found...	...	...	1573
,, Slaughter-houses and Meat			
Inspection	...	...	435
,, Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	87
,, Purveyors and Milkshops	...	...	42
,, Bakehouses	...	..	13
,, Factories	...	...	14
,, Workshops	...	...	35
,, Offensive Trades	..	...	26
,, Food Premises	...	...	38
,, Schools	...	...	15
,, Workplaces, etc...	...	...	11
,, Caravans	...	...	13
,, Refuse Tips	8
,, Sewage Works	11
,, Other causes	18
<hr/>			<hr/>
Total number of visits			2756
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HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

The following houses were inspected during the year 1929,
viz. :—

Public Health Acts.

Number of Houses inspected for :—

Infectious Disease	...	...	62
Complaints or Nuisances	...	...	780
Other causes	...	...	38
Total houses inspected			880

Number of above houses where defects

or nuisances were found	...	780
-------------------------	-----	-----

Number of above houses where the
defects or nuisances were remedied
as a result of :—

(a) Informal Action	...	...	651
(b) Statutory Notices	...	...	126
Total			777

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.

Number of Houses inspected	...	24
----------------------------	-----	----

Number of Houses where defects were found	24
--	-----	-----	----

Houses considered to be unfit for habitation	None.
---	-----	-----	-------

Number of houses where defects were remedied as a result of Informal Action	32*
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*This includes 12 houses inspected during the year 1928.

SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED IN HOUSES.

Houses cleansed	...	...	6
W.Cs cleansed or limewashed	...	...	6
Overcrowding abated	...	...	3
Ventilation improved to house	...	...	1
Dampness remedied	...	...	68
Roofs, walls, etc., repaired	...	...	84
Ceilings or wall plaster repaired	...	...	32
Eaves spouting or fallpipes repaired or cleansed	...	...	88
House drains cleansed	...	...	81
W.C. drains cleansed	...	...	79
House drains repaired or relaid	...	...	28
W.C. drains repaired or relaid	...	...	21
Sinks and drains provided to houses	...	...	5
New sinks fitted	...	...	6
Sink wastes, etc. repaired	...	...	33
Privy converted to W.C.	...	...	1
Pail closets converted to W.Cs	...	...	75
New pail closets provided	...	...	4
Additional W.Cs. erected	...	...	5
W.Cs. repaired	...	...	161
New W.C. pedestals fixed	...	...	46
New W.C. cisterns fixed	...	...	47
Pail closets repaired	...	...	18
Ashpits or middens repaired	...	...	10
Closet pails renewed	...	...	19
Ashbins provided or renewed	...	...	139
Yard paving provided or repaired	...	...	157
Water Supply re-instated :-			
(a) To houses	...	...	23
(b) To W.Cs.	...	...	85
Animal nuisances remedied	...	...	4

Fireplaces, coppers, etc. repaired or renewed	...	...	19
Disused wells filled in	...	...	2
Other house nuisances remedied	...	76	
<hr/>			
Total nuisances remedied	...	1432	
Number of houses where remedied		1078	
<hr/>			
OTHER NUISANCES REMEDIED.			
Accumulations removed	...	...	7
Street gullies cleansed	...	...	3
Cowsheds limewashed	...	...	4
Slaughter-houses limewashed	...	...	3
Caravan nuisances dealt with	...	2	
Other outside nuisances remedied	...	15	
Total nuisances remedied	...	34	
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STATUTORY NOTICES.
(Served during the year 1929.)

Description of Notice	No. of houses affected	No. of Notices served	Result of Notices	
			Complied	Remarks
<u>Public Health Act, 1875</u>				
Section 91—Nuisances	106	58	57	1 in hand
Section 36—Ashbins	26	15	15	
Closet pails	2	2	2	
Totals	134	75	74	

INFORMAL NOTICES, 1929.

Informal Notices served	...	...	186
,, ,, complied with	...	...	167
Informal Letters served	...	...	100
,, ,, complied with	...	...	91

CORRESPONDENCE.

Medical Officer of Health (letters sent out)	...	145
Sanitary Inspector (letters sent out)	...	230
Circular letters on Rat Week	...	120

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The smoke pollution of the atmosphere in this district is chiefly domestic in character and emanates from the chimneys of private dwelling-houses. Coal is comparatively cheap and a large amount is used in the miners' houses. There are few gas fires in use.

There are two local collieries, a brickworks and a sausage casing factory.

No complaint arose during the year in respect of industrial smoke pollution.

**PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.**

The following premises may be described under this heading :—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three premises where offensive trades are carried on, viz :—

Two Tripe Boilers and one Tripe Boiler and Sausage Casing Manufacturer.

One new business (tripe boiling) was established in new premises during the year.

The written consent of the Council was obtained on the 2nd July, 1929. This consent was given subject to the provision of Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1925, and is limited to 12 months or such extension thereof as may from time to time be granted by the Local Authority.

All of the premises were well kept and no complaint was made during the year in respect of nuisance therefrom

Number of inspections of above 26.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

This business has not been declared an offensive trade in this District. consequently the Council have no powers to prohibit the establishment of new businesses.

There is a tendency to unduly increase the number of these premises and occasionally residents protest against them as they do not improve the amenities of the adjacent property.

Fried Fish Shops are subject to general inspection and were free from complaint during the year.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number of slaughter-houses in the District is five, but only four of these were in constant use during the year. Two are subject to annual licence, two have permanent licences and one is a Registered Slaughter-house.

Letters requesting limewashing were sent and complied with in two instances. Several verbal requests to remove garbage were complied with.

Generally they have been well kept, but as stated in previous reports, it should not be necessary to call the butchers attention to the necessity for prompt removal of garbage or lime-washing. These matters are of great importance in the prevention of flies and the keeping quality of the meat.

TENTS, SHEDS AND CARAVANS.

There are a few of these structures in more or less permanent occupation as dwellings. Much trouble would be avoided if van dwellers were required to notify us before occupying these structures or removing them on to premises for more or less permanent occupation. Usually we do not hear of them until a complaint arises or a nuisance is discovered.

The following cases were dealt with during the year :—

(1) In one van a case of Scarlet Fever was notified, and it was found that additions had been made to the caravan, which made it almost a permanent structure. No notice had been given or plan submitted for its erection or use. The caravan was defective in lighting, ventilation, etc., and it was in close proximity to a pigstye.

The matter was dealt with and a more suitable caravan was provided on a new site.

(2) This caravan was brought on to a plot of land. The structure was entirely unfit for habitation and without decent closet accommodation. Complaint of nuisance was made by the occupants of houses near.

Notice was given to remove the van and this was complied with.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND CELLAR DWELLINGS.

There are none situated within the district.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

(See Milk Supply.)

MORTUARY.

There is no mortuary or suitable place in the district for the reception of dead bodies before interment.

SCHOOLS.

With one exception, all the Elementary Schools are of modern construction and well equipped.

They are all in good sanitary condition and provided with public water supplies and water closets.

The Board of Education's Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School, issued in 1927, has been followed in dealing with Infectious Diseases. No closure has been advised by your Medical Officer of Health during the year. Head Teachers are notified by letter from the Health Office as to the exclusion of individual cases of infectious diseases and contacts of school age.

FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS.

There are 13 Factories and 25 Workshops in the district, including 5 Bakehouses.

Number of Inspections of Factories ...	14
" " Workshops ...	35
" " Bakehouses...	13
" " Workplaces, etc.	11

The following table indicates the various trades carried on :-

Trade		Factories	Workshops	Total
Bakehouses	...	1	4	5*
Tailors	...	—	3	3
Milliners & Dressmakers		—	2	2
Tripe Boilers	...	1	2	3
Boot Repairers	...	2	1	3
Plumbers	...	—	2	2
Joiners, etc.	...	4	1	5
Blacksmith & Wheelwright		—	2	2
Motor & Cycle Repairers		—	2	2
Motor Repairers	...	—	2	2
Garages	...	—	2	2
Hosiery Factory	...	1	—	1
Stone Quarries	...	2	1	3
Monumental Mason	...	—	1	1
Firewood Sawyers	...	2	—	2
Totals		13	25	38

* Plus 2 Domestic Bakehouses.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS

(including Bakehouses).

	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	2	2
Defects in closet accommodation	2	2
Other Nuisances	2	2
Total		6
	—	—

BAKEHOUSES.

Two matters were dealt with by verbal notice, viz.:-

Want of Limewashing	...	1
Floor required cleansing	...	1

OUTWORKERS.

No outworkers were notified during the year.

Other matters reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year 1929 :-

Complaints received	...	...	None
Notice of occupation of new Workshops received	...	...	3

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The powers and duties of this Act are delegated to the Urban District Council and the Sanitary Inspector is the Officer appointed under the Act.

Efforts were made during the year to bring to the notice of the public their duties and responsibilities under the Act, and advice and information was supplied where required.

NATIONAL RAT WEEK.

Suitable posters were exhibited calling the attention of the public to Rat Week. 120 circular letters, enclosing a copy of leaflet No. 244, on "The Destruction of Rats", issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, were sent to occupiers whose premises appeared liable to be infested with rats or mice.

The local chemists, hardware dealers and Secretaries of Garden Holders Associations were asked to co-operate in the matter.

DESIGNATED MILKS.

The following licences are in force for the sale of Designated Milks, viz. :—

- 1 Supplementary Licence issued for the sale of Grade A Milk.
- 3 Supplementary Licences issued for the sale of Pasteurised Milk.
- 1 retail shop has a licence to sell Pasteurised Milk.

Other bottled milks continue to be sold from retail shops under "fancy" names which, whilst they do not infringe the Milk (Special Designations) Order, may give the public the impression that the milk is of a superior quality. Most of this milk is sterilised and there is no guarantee as to its freshness or fitness for the feeding of young children.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

In connection with the above Order 87 inspections were made of Cowsheds and Dairies, chiefly during the process of milking, and 42 visits were made to Purveyors or Milkshop premises.

46 Sediment or dirt tests of milk were taken and 24 samples submitted to Bacteriological test for cleanliness and keeping quality.

Co-operation was obtained with the County Authorities and 5 of our cowkeepers undertook a twelve months course in the County " Better Milk Scheme." These 5 cowkeepers submitted monthly samples of milk to bacteriological test, and some excellent results were produced.

Our own samples showed fewer good results, partly due to the fact that we did not take any samples from those 5 cowkeepers who joined the County Scheme and who where some of our cleanest milk producers.

Some milk producers are far too slow in appreciating the vital importance of cleanly methods, such as grooming the cattle and cleansing the udders, also the milking process and handling of the milk. Their attention has constantly been called to these important matters.

Of the 16 samples submitted from our own producers several were taken in very warm weather and in 14 cases the milk was uncooled. These conditions undoubtedly adversely affected the results. In each case the producer was notified of the result of the test and appropriate advice or comment given.

The results of the samples are indicated in the following tables, viz :—

- A. Milk produced within the District.
- B. Milk produced outside the District.
- C. Pasteurised Milks.

TABLE A.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND SEDIMENT TESTS ON MILK
PRODUCED IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF MANSFIELD
WOODHOUSE DURING THE YEAR 1929.

When taken	Coliform Organisms	Bacterial Count per cc	Keeping quality in days	Sediment Test Result
	Absent in			
10/10/29	1 c.c.	97,000	3½	Very good
26/6/29	1 c.c.	204,000	3	Good
	Present in			
9/10/29	1 c.c.	64,000	2	Very good
8/10/29	1 c.c.	132,000	2	Very good
3/10/29	1 c.c.	760,000	2½	Fair
18/9/29	1 c.c.	Millions	1	Fair
3/10/29	1/10th cc	2,330	2¾	Very good
12/9/29	1/100th cc	Millions	1	Very good
1/10/29	1/1000th cc	61,000	2½	Very good
18/9/29	1/1000th cc	290,000	1	Very good
1/10/29	1/1000th cc	430,000	2	Fair
26/6/29	1/1000th cc	Millions	1½	Good
12/9/29	1/1000th cc	Millions	1	Very good
19/9/29	1/1000th cc	Millions	1	Fair
19/9/29	1/1000th cc	Millions	—	Fair
9/10/29	1/1000th cc	Millions	1	Fair

TABLE B.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND SEDIMENT TESTS ON MILK
PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE URBAN DISTRICT OF MANSFIELD
WOODHOUSE DURING THE YEAR 1929.

When taken	Coliform Organisms	Bacterial Count per cc	Keeping quality in days	Sediment Test Result
	Present in			
3/10/29	1/100th cc	Millions	2	Good
8/10/29	1/1000th cc	806,000	1½	Good
10/10/29	1/1000th cc	Millions	1½	Poor
3/10/29	1/1000th cc	Millions	1½	Not taken

TABLE C.
PASTEURISED MILKS.

When taken	Coliform Organisms	Bacterial Count per cc	Keeping quality in days	Sediment Test Result
3/10/29	Absent in 1 cc	4,420	3½	Not taken
3/10/29	Present in 1/10th cc	16,400	2¾	Not taken
15/10/29	1/1000th cc	1,200,000	2¼	Not taken

IMPROVEMENTS IN COWSHEDS.

One new modern cowshed was registered during the year.

One cowshed floor repaired, and cement concrete channel provided.

One cowshed, New cement concrete floor and channel provided.

One new cowshed erected but not yet used for housing milk beast.

Generally the cowsheds are in good structural condition and most of the farms have a public water supply,

As stated in the previous years report the production of clean milk depends more on cleanly methods than on the structural condition of the cowsheds.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

During the year 2 cows in milk and one dry cow were certified as suffering from Tuberculosis and were destroyed under the above Order. Fifteen other milch cows were examined by the County Council's Veterinary Inspector.

Up to the present no systematic inspection of dairy cattle is undertaken by the County Council, but there is a prospect of this being arranged in the near future.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The inspection of meat is carried out at the slaughter-houses at the time of slaughter or as soon afterwards as possible. The number of inspections at slaughter-houses was 435, including 17 visits to private premises where pigs were slaughtered for sale and notifications given. The above inspections include a number of night visits, when slaughtering was in progress.

At one slaughter-house, licenced for pig killing only, practically no killing was done during the year, so that the number of slaughter-houses in use was only four. This renders supervision less difficult.

38 visits were made to other food premises.

The local butchers have given every facility for the inspection of meat and willingly surrendered any meat which was considered unfit for food.

UN SOUND MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

The following diseased or unsound meat and other foods were surrendered and suitably disposed of during the year 1929, viz :—

Description.	Cause.	Quantity.
1 Cow beast (whole carcase and organs)	Tuberculosis (generalised)	6cwt. 2qrs. 10lbs.
1 Cow beast (whole carcase & organs)	"	7cwts. 1qr. 4lbs.
1 Cow beast (part carcase & organs)	Tuberculosis	1cwt. 4qrs. 19lbs.
1 "	"	1cwt.

Description.	Cause.	Quantity.
1 Heifer (part carcase & organs)	„	2cwt. 3qrs. 17lbs.
1 Bullock (part carcase & organs)	„	2qrs. 10lbs.
2 Cow beast (organs & fat)	„	4qrs. 8lbs.
Beast organs	Fluke, abscesses or cirrhosis	6 livers.
„	Tuberculosis	4 sets lungs.
Sheep	Fluke and inflammation	2 plucks.
Bacon	Unsound	11lbs.
TINNED GOODS.		
Tomatoes	Unsound	18 tins.
Fruit	„	6 tins.
Milk (condensed)	„	4 tins.
Salmon	„	1 tin.

Diseased meat and organs were disposed at a local factory for conversion into fertilizers in an "Iwell" Dry Process Plant.

SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS ACTS.

The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Milk and Cream Regulations, etc., is carried out by the Notts. County Council.

The following information has been kindly supplied by Mr. E. Templeman, Chief Inspector.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST

upon articles analysed by him and taken in the Urban District of Mansfield Woodhouse during the year ended 31st December, 1929.

Article.		No of Samples.	Result of Analysis.
Butter	...	1	Genuine
Flour, Self Raising	...	1	„
Gin	...	2	„
Jam	...	1	„
Lemon Crystals	...	1	„
Milk	...	9	7 Genuine 2 Adulterated 14.8% added water 26.4% added water Fined £2 2 0 & 10/6d costs
Milk, condensed	...	1	Genuine
Rum	...	1	„
Sponge Cakes	...	1	„
Vinegar	...	1	„
Whisky	...	1	„
Epsom Salts	...	1	„
Totals		21	

INFORMAL SAMPLES OF MILK

Tested by the Inspectors by "Gerber" Tester.

	No	Correct	Incorrect
No. of samples taken by Inspectors	18	16	2
No. of samples submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspectors ...	4	4	—
Totals ...	22	20	2

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

There were notified during the year 105 cases of Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Chicken Pox) as compared with 72 in 1928. The increase is due to the greater prevalence of Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia during the year.

The prevalence of all notifiable infectious diseases during the year is compared with former years in Table F. and is detailed by age and ward distribution in Table E. at the end of the report.

145 Visits were made by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with cases of infectious diseases occurring during 1929.

SMALLPOX.

In January, 11 contacts of a case of Smallpox occurring at New Houghton, in the Blackwell Rural District, whose homes were in Mansfield Woodhouse, were visited and kept under observation.

Three contacts in connection with a case at Langold were visited and one unvaccinated contact was induced to get vaccinated. None of these contacts developed Smallpox.

On 10th June, I was informed of a suspicious case of Smallpox in this district. The diagnosis was confirmed and the patient removed to the Bagthorpe Smallpox Hospital on the same day. The house where the case occurred was thoroughly disinfected and all the direct contacts who had not been re-vaccinated within the last 10 years were induced to get vaccinated and were kept under observation for the following 16 days.

The rash first appeared on 3rd June, and luckily, the patient who was an elderly man, had not associated with many people since the onset of the symptoms. Also there were no young children in the house and four of the five occupants had been re-vaccinated in 1924-25 and the other occupant in infancy. Owing to the above fortunate circumstances and the prompt measures taken to prevent the spread of infection no further cases arose.

As there had been no cases of smallpox in the Urban District since the occurrence of one case in 1927, the patient could not have contracted the disease locally. Extensive enquiries were made, and so far as could be ascertained the infection appeared to have taken place at a wedding party which the patient visited on 20th May, when visitors from Alfreton, Mansfield, Sheffield and Staffordshire were present. At some of these places there had recently been cases of Smallpox but the origin of the infection could not be definitely traced to any particular individual.

As pointed out in my previous report the danger of an extensive outbreak of Smallpox in this district is always imminent and always serious, not so much perhaps to the health of the

individual, as the type of the disease now prevalent is very mild (although it may not remain so), but owing to the crippling effect the isolation of a large number of cases would have on the financial resources of the area.

SCARLET FEVER.

The type of this disease was extremely mild, with complications practically non-existent. The cases numbered 61 as compared with 39 in 1928.

There were no deaths from the disease, thus repeating the experience of 1928.

The Ward analysis of infectious diseases shows a preponderance of Scarlet Fever in the East Ward, with 29 cases. The outbreak in this Ward commenced (apart from one case notified in April) in the middle of August when the schools were closed and continued until the end of the year with the maximum incidence during the month of September.

I consider that the number of cases of this disease occurring in the district is larger than it should be owing to the unavoidable inadequacy of the present arrangement for hospital accommodation. The greater proportion of cases have to be nursed at home and, although no harm results to the patient, prompt removal of cases to hospital is a most valuable means of limiting the spread of infection, especially in times of epidemic.

The accommodation in some working class homes is often not sufficient for adequate isolation and moreover the difficulties of the mother who has all the house work to perform in addition to nursing an infectious case are very great indeed. The economic factor is also very important in this district.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were ten cases notified during the year, exactly the same number as in 1928.

The incidence of this disease has shown little tendency to increase within the last 10 years, but as regards its control my remarks as to the present inadequacy of the present hospital accommodation would apply with even greater force than in the case of Scarlet Fever were we at any time faced with a serious epidemic.

Medical practitioners may obtain supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin free for the treatment of cases in the district and there are facilities for bacteriological examination of throat swabs.

One death occurred from a laryngeal case of this disease during the year.

No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, and none of the artificial methods of immunisation against these diseases has been used.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year as against seven in 1928.

It should be remembered that Ophthalmia of the newly born is supposed to cover all cases of inflammation of a baby's eyes, however slight, coming on within 21 days after birth.

All the infants were visited and treated by the Health Visitor or the Medical Officer of Health, but as yet it has not been possible to make any arrangement for hospital treatment. Both the Nottingham Eye Infirmary and the Mansfield and District Hospital are unwilling to enter into any permanent agreement owing to the extremely contagious nature of the disease and the necessity for a separate ward and nurse.

Fortunately all the cases made good recovery and no case required hospital treatment during the year.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These diseases always justify grave concern for they can initiate serious respiratory complications and may often be an antecedent of Tuberculosis. They are more dangerous to child life than Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever combined and hospital treatment is very desirable for severe cases.

There were three deaths during the year from Whooping Cough and Measles as against one death only from the other two diseases.

The Health Visitor visits and assists in the nursing of bad cases occurring in children under school age.

PNEUMONIA.

Twenty notifications were received and 20 deaths were attributed to this disease during the year, as against 11 deaths during 1928.

This disease, together with Influenza and Bronchitis, has been far more prevalent and fatal in 1929, especially amongst infants and the aged, chiefly due to the severe climatic conditions experienced during the first half of the year.

CHICKEN POX.

Chicken Pox continued to be notifiable in the district throughout the year and the reported cases totalled 158, with a maximum incidence during the month of April when 43 cases occurred.

Almost every case was visited by the Medical Officer of Health in view of the continued occurrence of Small Pox in adjoining areas. The Ward analysis of infectious diseases shows a marked preponderence of Chicken Pox in the West Ward (76 cases.)

ENTERIC FEVER.

My attention was drawn to a case showing symptoms suspicious of Enteric Fever in September, but on investigation it was found that the man was suffering Acute Pneumonia. The Widal Test was negative and the patient made a complete recovery.

No cases of this disease have occurred in this district since 1919, apart from one notification in 1927.

PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

The arrangement with the Mansfield Corporation for the examination of Bacteriological specimens still continues, and the following specimens were examined during 1929 :—

Disease.		Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	...	...	13	64
Tuberculosis	...	...	1	2
Gonorrhoea	...	...	0	1
Totals	...	14	67	81

Facilities are also provided by the County Council at the Nottingham City Laboratory, where specimens are sent direct by Medical Practitioners, or through the Public Health Department.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Regulations of 1917.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION.

The Council have no facilities for the cleansing of verminous persons.

A "Thresh" low pressure steam disinfecter is available for the disinfection or disinfestation of clothing and bedding. This work is carried out in all cases where considered necessary or desirable.

A covered motor van is provided for removing bedding, etc., for disinfection.

The following table gives particulars of disinfection work carried out during the year 1929 :—

ARTICLES DISINFECTED BY STEAM.

	Beds	Bedding	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total.
1929	... 73	588	361	211	1233
1928	... 66	478	281	188	1013
1927	... 93	683	396	247	1419

NUMBER OF HOUSES DISINFECTED.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	56
Diphtheria	...	...	9
Tuberculosis	...	...	4
Cancer	...	...	2
Small Pox	...	...	1
Vermin	...	...	15
Other causes	...	...	1
 Total houses disinfected	...	88	
 Total Rooms disinfected	...	133	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
15-20	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
20-25	2*	6*	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
35-45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	14	3	4	2	3	—	1

*Includes 1 inward transfer.

50% of the persons dying from Tuberculosis had been previously notified.

The total number of names on the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1929, was 94 as compared with 73 at the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase is accounted for by the unusually large number of notifications received, chiefly from the Tuberculosis Officer.

The occupational incidence and mortality from Tuberculosis is shown below :—

<u>Occupation.</u>	Number on Register December 1928	Number on Current Register December, 1929
School Children (at date of notification) ...	23	28
Children under school age	16	10
Miners ...	12	19
Factory Workers ...	8	7
Household duties (female)	8	14
Farm Workers ...	2	2
Domestic Servants ...	2	2
Dressmaker ...	1	1
Shop Assistant ...	1	1
Unknown or not at work	—	10
Totals	<u>73</u>	<u>94</u>

<u>Occupation</u>	No. of deaths		No. of new cases	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
School Children or under school age ...	2	0	9	5
Miners ...	1	4	7	5
Household duties ...	1	3	7	7
Domestic Servants ...	0	2	0	2
Military ...	0	1	0	0
Factory Workers ...	1	0	2	0
Pawnbrokers ...	1	0	1	0
Unknown or not at work	0	2	7	0
Totals	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>19</u>

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was necessary under these regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1925. SECTION 62.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis, whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions to guard against the spread of infection, or who were not taking such precautions.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

276 births were registered during the year, the corrected number actually belonging to the district being 280.

268 births were notified, 262 by midwives and 6 by doctors and parents. There were 3 failures to notify. 6 still births were notified.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

There are two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, one at Mansfield Woodhouse and one at Forest Town. Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Woodhouse Centre.

Arrangements have been in existence during the year for Dental Treatment, for the feeding of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and for Artificial Light Therapy.

Orthopædic treatment is provided by the Mansfield and District Orthopædic Guild, and your Council guarantee a minimum subscription of 10 guineas and a maximum of £30 to the guild. Expenditure for approved Orthopædic cases at 2/6d. per visit was £18 5s. 0d. during 1929.

Arrangements continue for the admission of complicated Maternity Cases and sick children under 5 years to the Mansfield and District Hospital.

Appropriate specialists at the Mansfield Hospital see and treat Ophthalmic, Tuberculosis and Venereal cases as required.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE CENTRE.

Two sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at the Public Health Offices, the accommodation being exceptionally convenient and comprising a large tea room, where mid-day dinners are also served, a weighing room and a consultation room. There is adequate outside shelter for prams and all the rooms are on the ground floor and communicate with one another.

The Tuesday clinic is for consultation and attended by the Medical Officer and that on Thursday for weighing.

FOREST TOWN CENTRE.

The session is held weekly, attended by the Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitor. The accommodation consisting of 4 rooms is found adequate.

At both clinics children up to 5 years are encouraged to attend as well as mothers and babies.

ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES.

		Mansfield Woodhouse		Forest Town	
		1929	1928	1929	1928
Number of Sessions	...	97	96	48	48
New Cases	...	190	184	67	89
Infants Attendances	...	2530	2160	788	1139
Children's Attendances	...	1814	1621	689	794
Mothers Attendances	...	4082	3627	1449	1903
Special Clinic Attendances		45	199	—	—
Ante Natal Attendances	...	46	102	—	—
Dental Clinic Attendances		202	—	—	—

Ultra Violet Light Clinic

Attendances	...	520 (From November, 1928 to December, 1929.
Average attendance of infants and children per session	44	40

This table shows that the attendances at the Mansfield Woodhouse Centre are still increasing, but that those at the Forest Town Centre are fewer than in 1928. This is due to the fact, mentioned in a previous report, that about half the attendances at this centre were made by mothers from Clipstone, where the County Council, during the early part of 1929, have established a Centre of their own. The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic, though double those of 1927, are fewer than in 1928.

Only 5 of the 30 children dying under one year had attended the Infant Centres, and one of these made one attendance only.

HEALTH VISITOR'S VISITS.

	1929	1928
First visits to infants	... 282	331
Subsequent visits to infants	1653 1497	1835
Visits to children	... 2393 2546	2211
Visits to expectant mothers	34	76

Instruction has been given in the homes and at the Centres in mothercraft, that is, in everything to do with the rearing of children; feeding, clothing, hygiene of infancy, etc.

The attendances made by toddlers has been quite satisfactory during the year, 43% of the total attendances of infants and children being made by those from 2 to 5 years of age.

Mothers are realising that the clinics are not only for infants in arms, but that the child over one year also needs very careful supervision for the prevention of permanent disability or deformity.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO NECESSITOUS CASES.

During the year 103 mothers were supplied with milk or infant foods for varying periods. The milk orders were issued on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health and an assistance form, showing the income of the family from all sources, has to be completed in every case and signed by the parent.

All mothers attending the Infant Centres can purchase dried milk and infant foods at cost price.

DINNERS FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

The scheme initiated in October 1928, for the provision of a mid-day meal at the Mansfield Woodhouse Centre for necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, was continued during 1929 until the middle of March, when it was stopped owing to the improvement in the economic conditions and the very few mothers then found to be eligible for free feeding.

The cooking was carried out by the caretaker and Health Visitor, assisted by a Member of the Ladies Joint Committee who also assisted in serving the meals and in the provision of free gifts of food, etc.

A total of 854 meals was provided, 478 being for mothers and 376 for children (each mother was allowed to bring one child under 5 years.) The mothers paid 1d. per meal for themselves and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the children.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

The scheme formulated in November, 1928, for the treatment of infants and children of not more than 5 years of age at the Sherwood Colliery Company's Clinic under the medical supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, has been continued throughout the year. The arrangements and accommodation at the clinic are most satisfactory, and were described in my previous report.

520 attendances have been made by 49 patients and the results on the whole have been most satisfactory although some children have not derived the maximum benefit owing to their irregular or short attendance at the clinic.

Infants suffering from rickets, adenitis, malnutrition and debility ; and superficial skin complaints, showed the greatest improvement, more especially when they were able to attend over a consecutive period of 3 months or more.

The great benefit of sunlight treatment, natural or artificial as a preventative of rickets, cannot be stressed too greatly. Weakly and malnourished babies who attend regularly show lessened irritability and marked improvement in weight and general condition.

It has been suggested that in families where there have been two or three children with rickets, a course of sunlight for the expectant mother might be very beneficial. This might be tried in the future but the necessary regularity in attendance might be more than the pregnant woman could manage.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Dental Clinic has been held once a fortnight at the Mansfield Woodhouse Centre by Mr. Richardson Stilley, L.D.S., who attends for the purpose of doing extractions, fillings and scalings. Expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age are treated, and a small fee is charged when it can be afforded.

The following table gives particulars of the work done during the year :—

Number of Sessions held ...	...	25
Number of cases ...	...	202
Number of extractions ...	...	809
Ante Natal ...	...	18

Nursing mothers	...	...	102
Children under 5 years	...	...	79
Examinations of children...		...	3
Fillings	...	...	2

Up to the present no provision is made for the supply of dentures at favourable rates to patients, but the question will need consideration in the future if the maximum benefit is to be obtained for mothers who need financial assistance before they can afford a false set of teeth.

Expectant mothers appear somewhat inclined to refuse the attentions of a Dental Surgeon although it is of the utmost importance that an unhealthy state of the mouth should receive attention during this period ; for not only is the woman's health impaired by oral sepsis but there is a risk of infection arising in the puerperium from such a septic focus.

There is no danger associated with dental treatment during pregnancy, except in a very limited number of women who show a tendency to miscarry.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

46 attendances were made at the ante-natal clinic during the year. This is not as satisfactory as it should be and it is a pity that expectant mothers are not more concerned about their own welfare and take so little advantage of the advice and help offered both at this and (as pointed out above) the Dental Clinic.

It would be well if complicated maternity cases were referred for hospital treatment more through the agency of this clinic than as emergencies at the very last moment.

VOLUNTARY HELPERS ETC.

Sincere thanks are due to the ladies who have given such splendid help at both Infant Centres, both by gifts and by offering their voluntary services. They have contributed largely to the success of the Clinics and their attendance has been much appreciated.

As in former years, Summer Outings and Christmas Festivities have been arranged, and the work of your Health Visitor in connection with these has again been most valuable.

When the necessity arises, The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are always ready with their co-operation and support.

INVESTIGATION OF MATERNAL DEATHS.

During the year one death occurred in consequence of childbirth from Puerperal Sepsis. The case was one admitted to hospital for Puerperal Pyrexia under the 1926 Regulations. One death occurred in connection with pregnancy from septicæmia as the result of a septic abortion.

The County Council have authorised their Medical Officer to undertake the investigations referred to in the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 888 in so far as the investigation of Maternal Deaths is concerned.

Your Council have themselves made provision for the investigation and treatment of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia and for the Hospital treatment of Complicated Maternity Cases.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PERPERAL PYREXIA.

Your Council provide facilities for a second opinion on a case: the bacteriological examination of specimens; and for institutional treatment if required.

The following scheme has received the approval of the Ministry of Health:

- (a) That Dr. Hunnard, Senior Surgeon to the Mansfield and District Hospital, will give a second opinion on the case.
- (b) He will also take the bacteriological specimens when necessary.

- (c) Any case requiring in-patient treatment will be admitted under his care, at the Mansfield and District Hospital, under similar terms to those governing the admission of cases under the Council's Complicated Maternity Scheme.

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in 1929, in two of which the consultant was called in and the patient admitted to hospital.

CONDITIONS PREJUDICIAL TO THE HEALTH OF THE AREA.

The conditions most prejudicial to the health of the district at the present time are :—

- (1) The lack of sufficient Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases.
- (2) The neglect of Vaccination and the consequent danger of a small pox epidemic.

As regards the latter, full attention has been given to the matter in a previous report and I will only draw attention here to the fact that the community is quickly becoming more and more an unvaccinated one.

In the course of Infant Welfare work and during School Medical Inspections, when vaccinal conditions are noted, my attention has been drawn to the fact that it is among the infants and younger children that the lack of vaccination is most pronounced. This is partly due to the fact that many of the older children were vaccinated during the small-pox outbreaks of 1924 and 1925.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—
There is urgent need for further hospital accommodation for the isolation of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. An arrangement is in operation between the Council and the Mansfield

Borough Council for the admission of cases, in special circumstances and when accommodation is available, into the Forest Fever Hospital. This hospital accommodates about 33 patients, and including arrangements with surrounding Local Authorities serves a population of over 87,000.

Thus in practice it is found that most cases of Infectious Diseases have to be isolated and nursed at home. Although the patient usually suffers no harm in mild types of disease, there are numerous occasions when, owing to poverty or overcrowded home conditions, hospital isolation would be made more use of were such accommodation more readily available. Also the spread of disease during an epidemic is more rapid when there is no hospital isolation.

Moreover, it is desirable that if possible severe cases of measles and whooping cough should be nursed under hospital conditions. If a Fever Hospital was available this might well be done when other infectious diseases were not prevalent.

The constant supervision required for home isolation always involves a considerable amount of extra work on the part of officials of the Health Department, and in addition considerable school attendance is lost by the home contacts who have to be excluded from school for the full period of the patients' isolation.

Efforts were made by the Council in 1920 to get neighbouring Local Authorities to combine to acquire the Infectious Hospital at Clipstone Camp which at that time was disused and for sale. Owing, however, to unwillingness on the part of the other Authorities the scheme fell through and your Council considered that the financial outlay would be too great to acquire the hospital on its own behalf.

Table A. Classification of Deaths. (Civilians only.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages			Mortality Rate per 1000
	Males.	Females	Total	
Enteric Fever				
Small-pox				
Measles	1		1	.07
Scarlet fever				
Whooping Cough	2		2	.14
Diphtheria	1		1	.07
Influenza	8	5	13	.89
Encephalitis lethargica				
Meningococcal Meningitis				
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	3	5	.34
Other tuberculous diseases		1	1	.07
Cancer, malignant disease	4	7	11	.75
Rheumatic Fever				
Diabetes		1	1	.07
Cerebral haemorrhage, &c.	1	4	5	.34
Heart Disease	14	11	25	1.70
Arterio-sclerosis	1		1	.07
Bronchitis	9	8	17	1.16
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	10	20	1.36
Other respiratory diseases	1	2	3	.20
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1			.07
Diarrhoea &c. under 2 years		1	1	.07
Appendicitis and Typhlitis				
Cirrhosis of liver				
Acute and chronic Nephritis	1		1	.07
Puerperal sepsis		2	2	.14
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition				
Congenital Debility and malformation, premature birth	8	4	12	.82
Suicides	1		1	.07
Other deaths from violence	5	2	7	.48
Other defined diseases	17	12	29	2.00
Causes ill-defined or unknown				
All Causes	87	73	160	10.95
Special Causes (included above)				
Poliomyelitis				
Polioencephalitis				
Deaths of infants under 1 year				
	Total	19	11	30
Illegitimate	1		1	
Total Births	134	146	280	
Legitimate	127	138	265	
Illegitimate	7	8	15	
Population	14610			

B—Infantile Mortality by Causes.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Ward			
											W	N	E	
Premature Birth	6			1	3	1	1	1	1	8	3	3	2	
Congenital Malformation	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	
Debility, Marasmus and Asthenia	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	
Pneumonia (all forms)	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	4	
Bronchitis	1			1	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	
Influenza	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whooping Cough	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Enteritis	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Syphilis	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Convulsions	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Atelectasis	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Asphyxia (accidental)	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Causes	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	30	11	11	12	7

Table C.

Year	Population	Births			Deaths		
		Nett		Under 1 year	All Ages		
		Uncor- rected	Corrected		Rate	No	Rate
1929	14,610	276	280	19.16	30	2.05	10.95
1928	14,280	313	319	22.33	31	2.17	9.94
1927	14,250	294	302	21.2	27	1.89	8.9
1926	14,440	279	271	18.7	16	1.10	8.8

Table D—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1929.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1928. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	LIVE BIRTHS	TOTAL BIRTHS	All Causes.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Small-pox.	Influenza.	Diphtheria.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years.)	Total Deaths under One Year.	Cases Medicated by Practitioners.	Cases Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Cases No Inquest.	Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	-	16.3	1.0.68	13.4	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.15	0.08	0.74	0.55	8.1	74	91.5	6.1	1.5	0.9
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns	16.6	0.69	13.7	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.19	0.09	0.76	0.50	10.9	79	91.8	5.8	1.9	0.5	
including London	16.0	0.71	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.71	0.45	5.9	69	92.6	5.4	1.0	1.0	
*157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	-	15.7	0.53	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.69	0.56	10.7	70	89.5	6.8	3.7	0.0
London	-	19.16	0.41	10.95	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.14	0.07	0.89	0.55	3.57	107	107			
Mansfield Woodhouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*By the extension of Uxbridge U.D. on the 1st April, 1929, the number of Smaller Towns was increased to 157.

Table E.—Notifiable Diseases (including Tuberculosis).

TABLE F.

Disease	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
Small Pox	1	—	1	—	156	41	5	—	—	—
Lethargica	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2
Polyomielitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Ames Works - Shipton Church about 1765
Bacon Factory - Kidderminster
Tay Factory Editor R. Kidderminster
Lambent Fowle's houses hamlet
Bakewell at Kidderminster S.
Bakewell at Bridgnorth
Bakewell at Bladon? outworks
Bakewell New Cemetery - Glare

Kidderminster - Gas Works 1870

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT.

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts ;—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness... ...	2	2		
Want of ventilation ...				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	2	2		
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2		
Not separate for sexes ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	6	6		

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(Signature)

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE,

Medical Officer of Health.



